

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9027

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日八初月一十年二十緒光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3RD, 1886.

五時禮

號三月二十英港香

[PRICE 2½ PER MONTH]

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
December 2, YANZER, British steamer, 814.  
Schultz, Whampoa 2nd December, General.—SIMSEN & Co.  
December 2, VELOCITY, British str., 491, R. Martin, Whampoa 2nd December, Ballast.—FUSTAU & Co.  
December 2, ZAFIRO, British str., 675, Talbot, Manila 29th November, General.—RUSSELL & Co.  
December 2, PALMURUS, British str., 1,536, T. S. Jackson, Shanghai 24th November, and Swatow 1st Dec., General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
December 2, ODER, German steamer, 1,892, F. Pfeiffer, Bronx, via Singapore 29th Nov., General.—MELCHERS & Co.  
December 2, FOONGSHANG, British str., 390, Hogg, Shanghai 29th November, and Swatow 1st December, 2 boxes Treasury and General.—JARDIN, MATHESON & Co.  
December 2, MONACY, Aus. str., from Canton.  
December 2, QUARTA, German steamer, 773, Koch, Whampoa 2nd December, General.—SIMSEN & Co.  
December 2, INDEPENDENT, German str., 871, Hasenwinkel, Saigon 25th November, Rice and Paddy.—WIELER & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

2ND DECEMBER

Titania, Austro-Hung. str., for Singapore.

Ioani, British str., for Cheribon.

Phra Chula Chom Kha, British str., for Bangkok.

Belgic, British str., for Yokohama.

Wingso, British str., for Singapore.

Roachmont, British str., for Port Darwin.

Trites, German str., for Saigon.

Olympic, German str., for Bangkok.

Onpack, British str., for Singapore.

Froj, Danish str., for Haiphong.

Thales, British str., for Swatow.

Zefiro, British str., for Amoy.

Quarta, German str., for Chinkiang.

Puttines, British str., for Singapore.

Auton, German str., for Hohow.

Anna Berta, German str., for Bangkok.

Catalina, British str., for Holo.

DEPARTURES.

December 2, MELBOURNE, French steamer, for Europe.

December 2, GLAUCUS, British str., for Shanghai.

December 2, TITAN, German str., for Saigon.

December 2, PAINTERUS, British steamer, for London.

December 2, WINGSANG, Brit. str., for Calcutta.

December 2, BELGIC, British str., for San Francisco.

December 2, PHIA CHULA CHOM KHA, Brit. str., for Bangkok.

December 2, IOANI, British str., for Cheribon.

December 2, ANIA, Austro-Hung. str., for Trieste.

December 2, QUARTA, Ger. str., for Chinkiang.

December 2, FOOKSANG, British str., for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Zafiro, str., from Manila.—Messrs. Lane and Bremner, and T. Chinn.

Per Palmaria, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Miss E. Persico, Miss M. Rosario, and Mr. Harding, and 63 Chinese.

Per Foosang, str., from Shanghai, &c.—93 Chinese.

Per Oder, str., from Brunei, &c.—Mrs. Voigt and family, Mrs. Illes and family, Messrs. von Blankenburg, Schramm, von Tassendorf, and Bremner, and 10 Chinese.

Per H. W. C. Adams, Mr. Tardieu, Mr. Rohde, A. Kofmann, and E. Brancos, and 165 Chinese from Singapore.

DEPARTED.

Per Melbourne, str., from Hongkong.—For Saigon.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Catson, Messrs. C. Woo, Depont, Bayot, and Chaufray, For Calcutta.—Hon. F. D. Sisson and servant, For Aden.—Mr. Ch. Aden, and Mr. G. G. G. For Mr. E. H. Wick, and Mr. T. King, From Shanghai.—For Saigon.—Mr. and Mrs. Luong, Chau Khanh, and Mr. C. V. J. Gent, For Colombo.—Messrs. E. Stone, C. M. Dyer, A. F. J. Doyen, E. Nollet, Bernardin, and E. Bernard, From Kobo.—For Saigon.—Messrs. Palla, Lallay, and Byrne, From Yokohama.—For Marseilles.—Messrs. L. Saito, S. Medu, Wada, Tokuhashi, and Yosimura, Kenaki and servant, and Miss Anna Steedley.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Zafiro, from Manila 29th November, reports had strong northwesterly winds with very high sea throughout.

The British steamer Palmaria, from Shanghai 22nd November, Foosang 23rd, Amoy 29th, and Swatow 1st December, reports had strong N.E. winds and fine weather.

The German steamer Oder, from Brunei via Singapore 26th November, reports from Singapore to Hongkong, has strong N.E. monsoon with much rain and a high cross sea.

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Daily Press Office, January 1886.

## INTIMATION.

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&amp;c. &amp;c.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED,

HONKONG DISPENSARY.

Honkong, 20th November, 1886.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name, and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisers and Subscribers which are not paid for a fixed period will be continued until compensated.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour, by supply is limited.

BIRTH.

At Singapore, the 23rd November, the Wife of

CLAUDIO A. DI STELLA, of a Daughter.

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The Shanghai *Herald* states that the Yunnan Anhui frontier has been delimited.The British gun-boat *Rambler*, Commander Moore, left here yesterday for a cruise.The Agent informs us that the Anglo-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Elektra*, from Trieste, left Singapore for Hongkong yesterday morning.We learn from the Agents' "Matters Butterfield and Swire" that the China Navigation Company's new steamer *Chingtao*, from Glasgow, will leave Singapore for this port to-day.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED,

HONKONG DISPENSARY.

Honkong, 20th November, 1886.

In another column we publish the substance of a memorial which recently appeared in the manuscript edition of the *Peking Gazette* referring to affairs in Bhutan. This small state is, apparently, to some extent dependent on Thibet, and therefore on China, but practically it has always been regarded as independent, and on three occasions it has been engaged in hostilities with the Indian Government. The population is said to number only a million and a half, but the position of the state, on the confines of British India, gives it some importance in a political sense, apart altogether from its capacity for commerce. Recently there has been civil war in the country, and the opportunity has been seized by China to convert her nominal suzerainty into an effective control. The Chinese Resident has been effected, in evidently very suspicious of the English. In his memorandum he observes that Bhutan, "being contiguous on its outer edge with British territory and on its inner edge with Thibet, forms a screen or hedge upon the frontier, to which, in effect, it stands in the position of the lips to the teeth," and he goes on to say that affairs in the state having been settled, "the prying designs of grasping people were put at rest, and it became possible to restore tranquility and content upon the border lands and so strengthen our frontier line." The grasping people, with prying designs are evidently the English. The *N. C. Daily News* suggests that it may turn out, if the truth of the revolt is ascertained, that the two Powers who led the revolt were free traders, who were anxious to do away with the monopolies now enjoyed by the Lamas and the favoured Nepalese. It would doubtless be easy for these latter to represent to the Chinese Resident that what was really a desire to introduce British trade, was a covert design to hand over the country to Great Britain. There is some plausibility in this suggestion, and all things considered it is matter for regret that Mr. Macaulay's mission to Lhasa was abandoned so readily. From the influence the Chinese Resident exercised in the Bhutan affair it is very evident China could, were she so disposed, guarantee the perfect security of such a mission, and this without any risk of stirring up serious discontent amongst the people. The monopolists will naturally do all they can to throw obstacles in the way, should another mission be proposed, but China can exercise perfect control over them if she pleases. In the recent convention with England she has agreed "after careful enquiry into the circumstances, to adopt measures to exhaust and encourage the people, with a view to the promotion and development of the trade with Thibet," but this is a mere form of words, used out of courtesy, and practically means nothing. The Darjeeling correspondent of the *Times*, speaking of the opposition to the projected mission to Thibet, says the older monkswere quite ready to receive Mr. Macaulay. But the younger brethren, like certain other religious societies further west, combine pietism with commerce. They enjoy a very plausible monopoly, and they object to missions because they object to competition in their business. When, therefore, the mission was on the point of starting, they bribed the Chinese Resident to wire to Peking and declare that the entire people of Thibet were hostile to the visit of the strangers. This is said to have been untrue, and there is every reason to believe that had the mission proceeded no opposition would have been encountered. It was unfortunate that in the first instance the mission was organised on such a large scale, as this gave the appearance of a semi-military expedition, and its abandonment was looked upon somewhat in the light of a retreat. So at least it would seem from the letter of the Darjeeling correspondent already referred to. Having mentioned the abandonment of the mission he proceeds:—"The escort which was encamped at Darjeeling to accompany it was sent back to the plains. Almost at the same moment the Indian Government, with singular inaptitude, ordered a mountain battery which had recently been stationed at Darjeeling to be sent to Burma. This fact, of course, has no connexion with the abandonment of the mission, but the Tibetans supposed otherwise. They had believed, although incorrectly, that the battery was intended to accompany the mission, and the almost simultaneous withdrawal of escort and battery was attributed not to the true cause, but to fear on our part. The result was immediately apparent. A considerable force of Tibetans, convinced that the British were in dread of their prowess, invaded the subsidiary State of Sikkim, had got around a cargo of rice for Whampoa, had got aground on the Brahmputra Patches in the Cambridge Reach of the Canton River. The vessel was still on the rocks when the *Hornet* passed through the reach yesterday morning.

The following are the orders of the day at the meeting of the Legislative Council this morning:

1. First reading of the following Bills:—

(a) An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 8 of 1853.

(b) The Post Office Ordinance, 1856.

2. Second reading of the following Bills:—

(a) An Ordinance to amend the Company's Ordinance 1853 to 1859.

(b) An Ordinance for preserving an authentic record of the ordinances of the colony and for other purposes.

3. Third reading of the following Bills:—

(a) The Legislative Council Witnesses Ordinance, 1859.

(b) The Commissioners Powers Ordinance, 1859.

(c) An Ordinance to amend the Laws relating to Wills.

(d) An Ordinance relating to the Law of Lungs.

Our Canton correspondent announced some time ago that the Black Flag Leader had been granted leave by the Kwangtung Government to visit his ancestral tomb in Kwangsi, and had departed thither. This is what the correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* says about him:—"Liu Jung-ju has gone back to Kwangsi and has taken up his residence there. He is a member of the Black Flag, and has been considered following by the Chinese as a dangerous and threatening person, and the Chinese are apprehensive of his return. Two battalions of troops which he brought down here are said to have disappeared with him." The same writer adds:—"There is great discontent among the unemployed supernumerary officers, most of whom have been shamefully treated, and are said to be the Vicere, some of them two years since, given no employment and not even granted leave of absence. They are numerous here, and robberies and pincers are currently attributed to some of these cut-throats."The *Times*, in a recent issue, publishes a letter from its correspondent in Mauritius giving further details of the dispute between Sir John Pope Hennessy and Mr. Clifford Edward.

The correspondent accuses Sir John of many breaches of official routine as well as of decorum.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, and has been reprimanded by the Colonial Government, and has been reprimanded by the *Times* for his conduct.The *Times*, in an article on the letter of Sir John Pope Hennessy, refers to the want of the Imperial correspondent, and concludes his remarks as follows:—"Sir John Pope Hennessy has had a long and stormy career as Governor of Mauritius. The reader sees at last a prospect of a quiet retirement. Mauritius is quiet, and it would really not be worth while to ask that no further opportunity should be given him to stir up strife and bring the English name into disrepute in any other quarter."Kahlon's *Trade Review* says:—"A movement has been started in commercial quarters in Germany, whose object is to persuade the Government to issue a journal bearing the name *Commercial Correspondent*, to which the commercial community desire to have a journal of their own published without loss of time. At present it is usual to issue these reports long after they have been received, so that when they do appear their value is slight, if indeed they have any worth at all. It is to remedy the same evil that the British Government recently began to publish a journal in connection with the Board of Trade, and the wisdom of this has received the endorsement of the *Times*, strongly supporting the Government's conduct."The *Times*, in an article on the letter of Sir John Pope Hennessy, refers to the want of the Imperial correspondent, and concludes his remarks as follows:—"Sir John Pope Hennessy has had a long and stormy career as Governor of Mauritius. The reader sees at last a prospect of a quiet retirement. Mauritius is quiet, and it would really not be worth while to ask that no further opportunity should be given him to stir up strife and bring the English name into disrepute in any other quarter."The *Times* in a recent issue, publishes a letter from its correspondent in Mauritius giving further details of the dispute between Sir John Pope Hennessy and Mr. Clifford Edward.

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CAIRO, 17th November.

There is no foundation for the statement that an Egyptian regiment has been ordered to Wady-Halfa. There are already, 2,700 Egyptian troops there which are considered sufficient to stop the rebel advance, if attempted.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

PARIS, 28th October.

The *Republique Francaise*, in an article on the relations between France and England, says: "We are not the enemies of England, and we should consider it a disgrace to plan if we attempt to injure our friends and allies." Our admiration for England, however, does not go so far as to sacrifice her merely because she happens to be a nation of liberal Parliamentary institutions, interests of the first order and innumerable rights. On the contrary, we consider that our honour requires us to defend them to the end, although by other means than war. We regard the present state of things as a good omen for astronomers of most nations and for seamen of nearly all. At the conference held in Rome in 1883 the French delegation endeavoured, though of course vainly, to get the meridians of Paris accepted. The majority decided for the meridians of Greenwich, and this Frenchmen then began with great energy to get the meridians of Greenwich accepted. This is proposed: this consists in counting the hours from midnight to noon again, but from noon to noon or midnight to midnight up to 24. The conference held at Washington recommended the Greenwich midnight, but this resolution is yet combated by many astronomers, who keep to the reckoning from noon.

The question of a universal meridian has long been before European astronomers, that is about 50 years. The time has come to "fix" the meridian in Berlin this year (says *Kreiszeit* of the 27th October) on the subject has for its object the completion of the work begun at the Rome and Washington conferences. The great difficulty in the way of the fixing of a common meridian has been the national pride of the French, who do not like the idea of taking their time from England—as they would by accepting the meridian of Greenwich—nor do they like to admit that the French are not the standard for astronomers of most nations and for seamen of nearly all. At the conference held in Rome in 1883 the French delegation endeavoured, though of course vainly, to get the meridians of Paris accepted. The majority decided for the meridians of Greenwich, and this Frenchmen then began with great energy to get the meridians of Greenwich accepted. This is proposed: this consists in counting the hours from midnight to noon again, but from noon to noon or midnight to midnight up to 24. The conference held at Washington recommended the Greenwich midnight, but this resolution is yet combated by many astronomers, who keep to the reckoning from noon.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 2nd December.

OPIMUM.

Quotations are:—  
New Malwa ..... \$320 per picul, allow. of 3 catties.

Old Malwa ..... \$40 per picul, allow. of 3 catties.

Older Malwa ..... \$50 per picul, allow. of 24 catties.

Patna (New) ..... \$360 per picul, allow. of 3 catties.

Bihar (New) ..... 480 to 483 per picul.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 8/34 to 8/32

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/4.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/4.

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/4.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/4.

ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4/21.

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/30.

ON NEW YORK.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 302.

Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 32.

ON TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 237.

Bank on demand ..... 237.

Bank, at sight ..... 712.

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 723.

SHARES.

Quotations are:—  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—173

per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—  
\$85 per share.
China "Froder's" Insurance Company's Shares—  
\$65 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share.

Tianjin Insurance Association—Tls. 114 per share.

China Insurance Company, Limited—\$180 per

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$82 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—  
\$425 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$87 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Shanghai Dock Company's Shares—124 per cent. prem.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$90 per cent. prem.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—  
Par. sellers.
China and Mauha Steamship Company, Limited—  
30 per cent. discount; nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$45 per

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$125 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$105 per share, sales and buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$114 per share.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$88 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—  
\$120 per share.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—  
\$10 per share.

Pungo and Sungihs Dua Samanta Mining Company, Limited—\$13 per share, sellers.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

Hongkong Lope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$53 per share.

Hongkong and Macao Glass Manufacturing Co., Limited—\$9 per cent. discount.

A. S. Watson &amp; Co., Limited—\$2 per cent. premium.

Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—\$22 per share.

China Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—7 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—8 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Government 1885 Dollar Loan—3 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM METEOROLOGICAL STATION).

December 2nd, 1886.

Barometer—1. m. 50.555

Barometer—2. p.m. 50.510

Thermometer—4. p.m. 63

Thermometer—4. a.m. 55

Thermometer—4. m. (Weber) 55

Thermometer—Maximum (Weber) 65

Thermometer—Minimum (Weber) 51

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

See 2nd December, 1886.

Sea Water.

Low Water.

Hongkong Mean Time.

Height.

Hongkong Mean Time.

